



# COMPOSTING

## GUIDE

Composting is a process that breaks down organic material, like yard clippings or food scraps, into nutrient-rich soil.

## ADD A BALANCE OF GREENS AND BROWNS

### Greens or Nitrogen Source

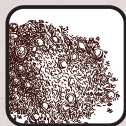
*Typically WET materials*



Fruit and vegetable scraps



Flowers



Coffee grounds



Grass or yard clippings



Egg shells

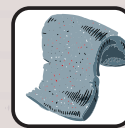


### Browns or Carbon Source

*Typically DRY materials*



Dead leaves



Dry lint



Branches



Paper or cardboard, especially if it's stained or wet and can't be recycled



Wood chips

## AVOID



Meat



Citrus



Oils and greasy foods



Dairy



Pet Waste



Biodegradable plastics

## TAKING CARE OF YOUR COMPOST BIN



Turn the pile every 1-2 weeks.

Add browns and greens regularly.

Too dry? Add more greens or water.

Too smelly or too soggy? Add more browns.

Too slow? Add smaller materials, which break down faster, and turn your compost at least once, which increases aeration.



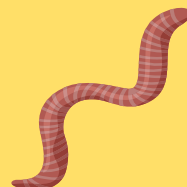


# VERMICOMPOSTING

## GUIDE

Vermicomposting is a type of composting that uses worms to eat food scraps. Worms digest the organic materials and produce castings, which can be used as a fertilizer for plants.

## WHAT TO ADD TO A WORM BIN



### ADD



Coffee grounds



Vegetable scraps



Tea bags



Egg shells



Fruit scraps



Paper

### AVOID



Meat



Bread



Dairy



Salty foods



Citrus



Oily or greasy foods

## TAKING CARE OF YOUR WORM BIN

### If worms are dying:

- Feed your worms
- Avoid extreme hot or cold temperatures. Move worm bin to maintain a moderate temperature
- Check moisture
  - Too wet? Feed worms less or add more dry bedding
  - Too dry? Add water



### If your worm bin smells, is too wet, or is attracting fruit flies:

- Cover food scraps with a layer of shredded paper bedding and spray the bedding
- Feed worms less
- Check drainage

